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OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

The Americans and Old-line Whigs of Kentucky, and all others who are desirous of uniting in the overthrow of the present corrupt administration of the General Government, are requested to meet in convention at Louisville on the 22d day of February, 1859, for the purpose of nominating an Opposition ticket for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers.

☞A communication appeared recently in the National Intelligencer, described by that journal as having been written by "a distinguished scholar and citizen of the South, who has recently visited the island of Cuba for the express purpose of studying the civil institutions and social habitudes of its people." Originally favoring the proposed acquisition of the Island, he was, as the result of his personal observation, induced to modify his previous convictions in regard to its expediency." The writer says: "The Cubans are frantic with delight and the Spaniards smile grimly with legitimate satisfaction, for the President of the United States has proclaimed it aloud, in terms unmistakable and precise, that Cuba may threaten, not the peace and prosperity only, but the very existence of our Republic." In reply to the intimation of Mr. Buchanan's recent message, that "Cuba is to be acquired by other means than honorable negotiation, whenever self-preservation shall require such measures," the correspondent, repeating the arguments that it is indispensable for the safety of our commerce, the protection of our coasts, and, even after the existence of a Pacific railroad, for the secure intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific States, says: "But even national advantage does not justify the commission of a wrong, and a great national crime it would certainly be, to acquire the island by other than honorable means. If we therefore believed that even its geographical position clearly pointed out its destination of forming ere long a part of our Confederacy, we should still be as firmly persuaded that it would not be profitable for us to possess Cuba now, and that fortunately we cannot obtain it by the means suggested in the President's message. We ought not to have it, such as it is; for as men cannot come into contact with other men without being in some manner affected and influenced by them, so do nations suffer or profit by those races with whom they are brought in immediate contact."

The writer speaks of the Cubans as unfit to be American citizens, because they are degenerate in religion and those moral principles which dignify man. Speaking a month's residence in the island, he did not see a dozen men at church on Sunday morning, nor in their churches. He regards them but as the useful servants of Spain without municipal regulation or constitutional law. He says: "Officers sent out by Spain, and willing to remain in the island only until their purses shall be well filled, hold them forever in leading strings. Their fathers in Spain were freer under the rule of the Moors than under Queen Isabel. Are these men all of a sudden to be made citizens, and to be entrusted with the responsible privilege of governing themselves and voting in the councils of the nation? Our colonies were scarcely ripened to self-government long before the war of independence called for the practical exercise of their power to do so as a nation, and our newly-acquired States are, to all intents and purposes, governed by Anglo-Americans." The writer holds out the words of warning that "our foreign population in the great seaports ought to teach us, by the evils they inflict upon these cities, the danger of admitting so large a number of men of a different race to the rights and duties of American citizens. Unable or at least unaccustomed to govern themselves, common obligations and privileges have never taught them to look upon themselves as members of the same great Commonwealth. But even the blood in their veins is not derived from a common fountain head." Should Cuba be purchased or annexed, the correspondent thus forcibly depicts the difficulty of fixing the *status* of its population:

"Mixed race alone, it is true, have ever governed. What would the Englishman be did not Saxon, Celtic, and Norman blood mingle in his veins? Even the Saxon race has given not a little of its strength and vigor to that marvelous amalgamation of the Anglo-Saxon, the Celt, the Norman, French, and English elements, and out of all the motley heat are worth anything in them casts its own features and character upon it. Even the Roman, for ages the line, drawn alike by nature and history, between the children of Ham and Japhet, could not make the negro are not sober to remain steam than the offspring of black and white; and we certainly are doomed to social ruin. Mexico pays even now the penalty of her mixed blood contest. Cuba and our colonies under the same cause, and even the mixed blood of the Spaniard, has left its impress upon manners and railways, in the wayside inn and at the palace of the Captain-General, more or less in every department of life. Even Jews are at once to be applied to Cuba, what tribunal will dare sit in judgment on men and women, and, after counting the cost, say whether they are to be condemned with the father to be free and the mother a slave? If the result of mixed blood is to be considered, what shall be the stroke of the pen to make them all free as well as citizens of the United States, who does not slumber at the bare idea of an infusion of such blood into the veins of the race?

"The writer says the fearful war of races in the French colonies is the darkest feature amid all the dark scenes of the French Revolution, and the sad effects of marriages between West India planters and their emancipated slaves were not only felt but seen in the person of fugitive children in most of our great seaports, and asks, "must all this danger be incurred for the sake of having Cuba? Shall we appear in history like children who stretch out their eager hands at every bright object that excites their desires? We cannot and will not believe it that all these grave and weighty considerations should be known to the great statesman at the White House, and yet be willfully disregarded for the sake of gratifying political ambition and a thirst for historic fame." The burden of this writer's argument is that Cuba should be prepared to be free before she becomes a State of our Union, and this he thinks will in process of time be accomplished. In the meanwhile he says:

"A treaty securing us free access to all the ports of the island, and guaranteeing to our citizens equal rights with Spanish subjects, would, we are sure, transform the rapidly-declining island in a few years into a garden of the Antilles, as pure in beauty as precious in value. Let us follow legitimate ways of commercial intercourse, and the benefits of trade and commerce, of arts and industry, to the noble Island, and soon her interests and ours will be one and indivisible. A new impulse would be given to those which will require great diplomatic skill, but call neither for considerable forbearance and patience, nor for the use of a great national wrong, all the "causes of injury and grievance" will be removed. Every harbor will be filled with our vessels, and the flag of each will be seen in all of her waters. No sister will dare any longer speculate upon the ruin of the other, and the prejudices of antagonistic and Anglo-Saxon influence shall have taught the Cuban the value of those principles which are the proudest duties of citizens; when, under the eyes of thousands of foreigners, Cubans, if not principle, shall make them shrink from selfish and base motives which, now, not till many years may begin to consider the proposition whether Cuba can be honorably acquired and admitted into the band of sister States that form our Union."

☞The happy family of Democracy in Virginia is falling by the ears. The Petersburg Express tells us that "Tim Rives," the wheel horse of the Democracy in that section of the State, and the man who so ably opposed Letcher's nomination in the Petersburg convention, has given notice that he cannot "change front to support Letcher." He objected to Mr. Summers' record, and maintains his consistency now by repudiating "Honest John." Many others will follow Mr. Rives' example. Mr. Rives is at present collector of the port of Petersburg, but, notwithstanding he holds an office under the Federal government, he refuses to stultify his conscience by voting for Letcher. If the Democratic editors, who opposed Summers in 1855, were actuated by an equal amount of independence, there would be a perfect stampede of the Letcherous party.

☞The Pennsylvanian parades a number of names attached to the Douglas invitation circular and charges that the owners support the Little Giant because they failed to obtain preferment and patronage under Buchanan. In the same number of the Pennsylvanian, that of the 5th inst., we find one advertisement of Army supplies, one from the Treasury Department, one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one from the Commissioner of the Land Office, one from the Postmaster General, and one from the Naval Bureau of Construction, in all filling some four or five columns of the paper. As it is a bad rule that does not work both ways, we will do the Pennsylvanian the justice to believe its fidelity to Buchanan graduated by the extent of the patronage he gives it.

☞Col. Forney in his Press has this significant assertion: "It is hardly possible that even the election of Colonel Fremont could have inflicted more discredit upon the Democratic party, and *more disaster upon our common country*, than has followed the elevation of the present incumbent." This is a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. Does not Colonel Forney now think that our common country would have been greatly benefited by the election of that truly conservative statesman, Millard Fillmore?

☞A city paper says that Linn Boyd, the convention's candidate for the lieutenant-governorship, concluded his speech of acceptance by saying "there was more honor for Lynn Boyd to be lieutenant-governor at their hands than to be licked for governor." Boyd, or "Linn Boyd," as he delights to call himself, seems to be conscious that he would have been "licked for governor," if the convention had nominated him. We don't think he has suffered his fall any by catching a peg lower on the ticket.

☞Linn Boyd, in accepting the nomination for the lieutenant-governorship, promised his political friends that he would make the enemy's "fur fly." Making "the fur fly" is a game that two can play at. We shouldn't wonder if "the enemy" concluded to "take a hand."

☞A Lecompton editor compares Douglas to a General without an army. That does not involve so much confusion as the rabble rout of the Democracy without a General.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

INDUCEMENTS FOR CLUBS.

$350 IN PREMIUMS.

We feel grateful to our friends who have so generously exerted themselves in procuring clubs of subscribers to our Weekly, and, that we may in future offer them some enduring memento of our appreciation, we have determined to give the following premiums for clubs, the subscription to which commences at any time before the first of next April:

FIRST PREMIUM.—*A Silver Cup* valued at $50 to the largest club of subscribers procured by any one person.

SECOND PREMIUM.—*A Silver Cup* valued at $50 to the largest club in proportion to the population of the county where it was procured.

THIRD PREMIUM.—*A Silver Cup* valued at $50 to the largest club in proportion to the Fillmore electoral vote of the American party of the county.

FOURTH PREMIUM.—*A Silver Cup* valued at $50 to the largest club in proportion to the political darkness of a place as exemplified by the Buchanan electoral vote of the county.

FIFTH PREMIUM.—*A Silver Cup* valued at $25 to the second largest club of subscribers procured by any one person.

SIXTH PREMIUM.—*A Silver Cup* valued at $25 to the second largest club in proportion to the population of the county where it is procured.

SEVENTH PREMIUM.—*A Silver Cup* valued at $25 to the second largest club in proportion to the Fillmore electoral vote of the American party of the county.

EIGHTH PREMIUM.—*A Silver Cup* valued at $25 to the second largest club in proportion to the political darkness of a place, as exemplified by the Buchanan electoral vote of the county.

NINTH PREMIUM.—*A Silver Cup* valued at $25 to the largest club from any regularly organized American political Association.

TENTH PREMIUM.—*A Silver Cup* valued at $25 to the second largest club from any regularly organized American political Association.

It is understood that, while we offer these premiums as presents to our friends who interest themselves in enlarging our subscription list, we will, with pleasure, give their money equivalent to any one who undertakes the formation of clubs in a business point of view.

This offer is to remain open until the 1st of April, 1859. To prevent mistakes, each party contending for the premiums will envelop in each letter a receipt for so much money for so many subscriptions to the Weekly Journal, which receipts will be signed by us and returned. Before the 1st of April these receipts must again be remitted to us, to enable us to satisfy ourselves that no errors have been made on our accounts.

Each large daily subscription to count as equivalent to five weeklies, and each country daily or tri-weekly to count as three weeklies.

Our Exchanges will confer a favor by noticing the above arrangements.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.
LOUISVILLE, October 26, 1858.

☞The country unfortunately is ignorant of the guardian qualities of the Washington States, in protecting the constitution from invasion and the treasury box from plunder. Since Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, left the halls of Congress to show his attachment to Democratic principles by assuming the presidency of a bank, we have had no such Cerberus, to growl alarm when strangers approach the public pocket, as the States. Its last bark is at the Advisory Board of Agriculturists to the Patent Office, called by the Secretary of the Interior. It grows restless at the attempt of the "agricultural Waldo and the ubiquitous Moore;" fairly howls because "Virginia is not properly represented; snarls at W. W. Corcoran "with his authoritative aspect, which awes the vulgar multitude into reluctant admiration," whose only possible qualification to shed light on the mysteries of agricultural science is "the successful cultivation of grazes on the numerous lots in Washington City, which he has dressed out for speculative purposes"—and, finally, it "bays the moon," like the dog of Montarges, to point to the bleeding body of the murdered constitution, and asks for the particular clause in the defunct which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appropriate money from the public treasury in the shape of contributions to an Agricultural Congress. On the scent again, it yells like the opening pack of the Knight of Snowden under shadow of Ben Vorlich's head at this usurpation of power, which it denounces as a fungus on the political system; one of those unhealthy developments which betray a constitutional disorder (here it stumbles over a pun), an attempt to organize an Agricultural Department, such as was made by the Federalists in the early history of the government, but was successfully resisted by Randolph, Macon, and other Republicans, albeit no less renowned as Cincinnatus in the field than as Cato in the Senate; and, to add to its poignant regret, it witnesses the triumph of the enterprise under a Democratic administration and by the direct agency of a cabinet counsellor who boasts his regard for States rights.

Oh, Jacob Thompson! Jacob Thomson, Oh! How could you, hailing from Mississippi, and Democratic Secretary of the Interior under the Cincinnati platform, go and do it? The Union is dissolving. The rope of sand is unstranding. The government is tottering, and of all the two and thirty proud United States not one will remain snatched like a brand from the burning ruins, but the Washington States and its Cæsus Marius, who will ere long be seen weeping over its destruction. Oh, Jacob Thompson! Jacob Thompson, Oh! Why did you not recollect that though you were bound to support the constitution and use no money without sanction of law, still there was a Pryor tribunal to which you are responsible before the old fogy of President. Why did you not tell the States—the Washington States we mean—that you regard its "rights" in common with those of the inferior thirty two; and though it neither pays taxes to support the Federal Government nor has a vote for a Federal officer, but on the contrary lives among the paupery politicians of the great metropolis upon the crumbs that fall from the table of public patronage, that you most penitentially regret the omission to inform it in advance of the fact that Congress had heretofore made a specific appropriation of some $7,000 or $8,000 for the collection of agricultural statistics, and that you thought this advisory Board the best way to accomplish it? You might have saved the States—the Washington States again we mean—"a pain under its apron," the waste of much ink and declamation, and a lamentable exhibition of its ignorance of what is passing under its very nose. Oh, Jacob Thompson! Jacob Thompson, Oh!

☞The Cincinnati Enquirer says, that, after the nomination of Magoffin in the Frankfort Convention, Lynn Boyd made "a beautiful speech." A beautiful speech from Lynn Boyd!! However, fired by the hope of obtaining the second place on the ticket, there is no telling what a desperate effort the stupid old place-hunter may have made. Yet it is scarcely credible that he succeeded in *rising above himself*.

☞The reporter of a city paper says that the Frankfort convention was "the largest body of the kind ever brought together in this State." Very likely; for, to the best of our knowledge, no "body of the kind" was ever before brought together in this State, or any other. The convention was a political nondescript of the wildest stamp.

☞Hon. Edward Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, has our thanks for his prompt attention in forwarding important documents to us. He nobly represents the great commercial and manufacturing city of Philadelphia, filling most worthily the seat occupied by John Sergeant, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and other statesmen of celebrity.

☞The Young Men's National Democratic Association of Cincinnati, last week, resolved that their faith in James Buchanan, as Chief Magistrate of the American Union, remains undiminished and unfaltering. Is their faith in works or in professions?

☞Some philosopher asserts that sensitive persons are always more refreshed by sleep when their heads point due North. Rhett and Keitt and other sensitive sparks have their heads always turned that way, but they suffer an uneasy, sleepless vigilance, so the theory fails in their cases.

☞In another column will be found the proceedings of opposition meetings in several counties of our State, all showing that the desire for a thorough organization against the party and principles of the "great mistake of the nineteenth century" is spreading daily and acquiring influence and force.

☞An old poet has been aptly amended by a schoolmaster in Texas, who advertises that he is prepared to teach the *juvenile undergrowth* how to shoot.

☞Senator Douglas, in all his recent speeches, has judiciously avoided any comment upon the attitude of the Administration and the majority of the Senate toward him. At New York he gave a quiet toward the selection of the Standing Committees, which was an ingenious mode of hitting his adversaries a rap over the knuckles. He said:

"We have a treaty with France, with England, with any foreign power, tying our hands on the future in opposition to what our interests and safety may require. For entertaining and firmly maintaining this doctrine, I had the misfortune to be degraded from the Committee on Foreign Relations in 1851, and why then degraded because my opinions were in opposition to the voice of the Senate on the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. I have lived to see the day when that Senate and that country and the American people, think that I did right then by following my duty."

☞Austin Brooks, Esq., of the Illinois Senate, was removed from the Postoffice at Quincy as a Douglas man. The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says Mr. Brooks recently cast the first vote for Douglas's re-election, and after the result of the ballot was known forwarded the following dispatch to Old Buck:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., JANUARY 5, 1859.
To His Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

Senatorial election held to-day. Our man received fifty-four votes; your man forty-six. All right!

AUSTIN BROOKS,
State Senator, late Postmaster at Quincy.

ADDRESS OF MR. BRECKINRIDGE,

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
On the Occasion of the Late Removal of the Senate from its Old Chamber.

SENATORS: I have been charged by the committee to whom you confided the arrangements of this day with the duty of expressing some of the reflections that naturally occur in taking final leave of a chamber which has been so long occupied by the Senate. In the progress of our country and the growth of the representation, this room has become too contracted for the representatives of the States now existing and soon to exist, and accordingly you are about to exchange it for a hall affording accommodations adequate to the present and the future. The occasion suggests many interesting reminiscences; and it may be serviceable, in the first place, to occupy a few minutes with a short account of the various places at which the Senate, assembled, of the struggles which preceded the permanent location of the seat of government, and of the circumstances under which it was finally established on the banks of the Potomac.

The Congress of the Revolution was sometimes a fugitive, holding its sessions, as the chances of war required, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Annapolis, and Yorktown. During the period between the conclusion of peace and the commencement of the present government, it met at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York.

After the idea of a permanent Union had been executed in part by the adoption of the articles of confederation, the question presented itself of fixing a seat of government, and this immediately called forth intense interest and rivalry.

That the place should be central, having regard to the population and territory of the confederacy, was the only point common to the contending parties. Propositions of all kinds were offered, debated, and rejected, sometimes with intemperate warmth. At length, on the 7th of October, 1783, the Congress being at Princeton, whither they had been driven from Philadelphia by the mutinous clamors of a body of armed men, it was resolved that a building for the use of Congress be erected near the falls of the Delaware. That act gave to the people at that day of the place where the city was to be. Contemporary accounts represent it as desolate in the extreme. Yet it contained some good avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees (many of which are there enough to say that Washington projected the whole plan upon a scale of centuries, and that time enough remains to fill the measure of his great conception.

The Senate continued to occupy the north wing and the House of Representatives the south wing of the Capitol until the 24th of August, 1814, when the British army entered the city and burnt the public buildings. This occurred during the recess, and the Congress, when it next duly convened the Congress. Both Houses met in a brick building known as Blodgett's Hotel, which occupied the site of the square now covered by the General Post-Office. But the accommodations in that house being quite insufficient, a number of public edifices were hired, and a large commodious building, on Capitol Hill, and tendered it to Congress; the offer was accepted, and it was prepared and fitted up for the use of both Houses, and continued to occupy it until two wings of the new Capitol were completed. The building yet stands on the street opposite to the northeastern corner of the Capitol Square, and has since been occasionally occupied by persons employed in different branches of the public service.

On the 6th of December, 1819, the Senate assembled for the first time in this room. It was composed of twenty-two Senators, containing nine million people.

To-day it is composed of the representatives of thirty-two States, containing more than twenty-eight million people, prosperous, happy, and united, with every constitutional liberty. Let these great facts speak for themselves to all the world.

The career of the United States cannot be measured by that of any other people of whom history gives account; and the mind is at once appalled at the contemplation of the progress which has marked their progress. Sixty-nine years ago, thirteen States, containing three millions of inhabitants, burdened with debt and exhausted by the long war of independence, established for their common good a new Constitution, and began their career under it. Now, and began their experiment with the good wishes of a few doubting friends and the derision of the world. Look at the result to-day; twenty-eight millions of people, and the metropolis. Others ridiculed the idea of building palaces in the woods. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, thought it highly unreasonable to fix the seat of government in such a position as to have nine-tenths of the power to the northward of the place; while the South Carolinians objected to Philadelphia on account of the number of Quakers, who, they said, certainly almost amounted to that number, for their schemes of emancipation.

In the midst of these disputes the House of Representatives resolved "that the permanent seat of government ought to be at some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna." On the introduction of a bill to give effect to this resolution much feeling was exhibited, especially by the Southern members. Mr. Madison thought the proceeding of that day had been foreseen by Virginia that State might not have become a party to the constitution. The question was allowed by every one to be a question of great importance. Mr Scott said the future tranquility and well-being of the United States depended on the issue of this as on any question that ever had or could come before Congress; and Mr. Fisher Ames remarked that every principle of pride and honor, and of the most serious reflection, regets

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FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1859.

☞Mr. C. I. Taylor is our duly authorized agent at Columbia, Ky.

☞Our neighbor of the Democrat professes to be not merely satisfied but delighted with the resolutions adopted by the Frankfort Convention. He is easily pleased. The following is the first of these resolutions:

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, and accepted by James Buchanan, the nominee of that Convention for the Presidency, contain a true exposition of Democratic faith, and that we prescribe no test of political orthodoxy not contained therein.

If the convention had stopped here, our neighbor might have claimed a triumph; he would have had some reason to be delighted. It is true the Lecompton Democrats have steadily and strenuously asserted that the President's Kansas policy was in strict conformity with the Cincinnati platform; but, if the convention had declined or omitted to determine this point, the Anti-Lecompton Democrats would have been left at perfect liberty to assert the contrary. They would have gained their end, by escaping the test, the whole matter being remitted to individual opinion. The question would have remained an open one. This, in fact, and nothing less or else, is what they had been fighting for from the beginning. Here was the true and sole issue between the Anti-Lecompton Democrats and the Lecompton Democrats of the State; the latter, through the county meetings everywhere, demanding that the convention should heartily and unequivocally endorse the President, thus affirming the consistency of his course with the Cincinnati platform; the former insisting, through the mouth of our neighbor of the Democrat, that the convention should do no such thing, but simply reassert the Cincinnati platform, without saying anything about the President, unless it saw fit to condemn him. This was the issue; the county meetings on one side, and our neighbor of the Democrat on the other. The struggle was as to whether the convention should endorse the Cincinnati platform, and there stop; or whether it should go on to endorse the President also, who, our neighbor declared, had perpetrated, in the name of the Cincinnati platform, a most atrocious and indefensible outrage on the constitutional rights of Kansas. Our neighbor begged and swore that it should stop; the county meetings calmly but firmly said that it should go on. And, when the convention assembled, it did go on. Having endorsed the Cincinnati platform as above, it endorsed the President as follows:

Resolved, That, in accordance with the sentiments of the Democracy of our State, as expressed in MOUNTY MEETINGS, we cordially extend to our present distinguished Chief Magistrate the confidence of the citizens to his ability, fidelity, and patriotism, AND IN HIS DEVOTION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL SECTIONS OF THE UNION.

The convention by this resolution closed the question, and closed it against our neighbor; it asserted the conformity of the President's Kansas policy with the Cincinnati platform, condemned Anti-Lecomptonism by direct and necessary implication, and pronounced the Anti-Lecompton Democrats political heretics as unmistakeably as if it had stamped the opprobrious term on their foreheads. It expressly gave the victory to the county meetings, and substantially laid our neighbor in the dust, with the heel of Lecomptonism on his neck. This is too clear for dispute. Any one with brains enough to consider ideas at the same time must perceive it. Lecomptonism achieved a most striking and sweeping triumph in the action of the Frankfort convention. It had everything its own way, and it made the most of its power.

Yet our neighbor, the chief of the Anti Lecompton Democrats amongst us, he to whom the rest of the Douglas men in Kentucky looked for counsel and example, believing that his counsel would be fearless and his example honorable, is among the very basest defenders of the convention. He submits tamely himself, and counsels a tame submission in others—enjoins his friends to answer insult with servility, and sets the example. Yes! this is a melancholy truth. Our neighbor swallows the test administered to him by the convention without making a wry face; subscribing with a jolly swagger to the sentiment "expressed by the county meetings," against which he has been fulminating for the last six months, and the ascendency of which in the convention he has a thousand times deprecated as the sure precursor of rout and ruin to the Democracy of the State—swearing, with a long face, in the teeth of his manly and righteous denunciations of Mr. Buchanan's attempt to trample upon the constitutional rights of Kansas, that he has "CONFIDENCE *confidence*" in the President's "DEVOTION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL SECTIONS OF THE UNION"—saluting with joyous applause a ticket from which his political friends have been scornfully excluded—and, finally, avowing publicly and even exultingly that the convention which has thus prescribed and disgraced him and his associates has "replaced the party on its old platform." Anti-Lecompton Democrats of Kentucky! what do you think of your chief? Do you approve his faithless course? Will you follow his abject example? Or do you, rather, in the spirit of men—the spirit he himself so recently displayed—spurn both with the contempt they merit?

☞Stephen A. Douglas is the political Frankenstein, who, having created a monster, is unable to control it. Upon his recent reception at Baltimore he made use of the following remarkable language:

We have been precipitated for the last four years into a fearful sectional struggle, in which the North has been pitted against the South, and the South against the North on this negro question. What I desire to know is whether there is not a common ground of fundamental principles upon which Northern and Southern men can stand together as brethren, without surrendering any right which belongs to them under the Constitution.

We call this remarkable language, as coming from the black magician who conjured up the fiend, and disturbed the peaceful quiet which followed the passage of the compromise effected in 1850, under the administration of Millard Fillmore. In the truthful and forcible language of the Baltimore Clipper: "It was Stephen A. Douglas who raised this tempest of sectional agitation, which he tried in vain to guide and to control. It was by his cunning contrivances of the Kansas-Nebraska bill that the country was precipitated into a fearful sectional struggle, in which the North has been rallied against the South, and the South has been rallied against the North." It was his hands that impiously removed of the fetters with which the demon of sectional agitation had been bound. It was his insidious artfulness that wrought to frenzy the fierce fanaticism of the North, and the fire-eating disunion spirit of the South. But the spirits he had raised he abandoned him. The whirlwind of sectionalism he had conjured up finished his puny efforts to control its course. Another charioteer was selected to guide the juris-faced car which he expected to ride in triumph to the attainment of the goal of his ambition, and he was left defeated and disgusted by his ill success to contemplate the ruin he had wrought. Now he comes before the people of the country hypocritically lamenting the wide-spread devastation of the storm of sectional agitation which he himself had raised, and professing a desire to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and to restore to our Union the glad sunshine of peace, and to re-establish brotherly love between the sections and the States. With the unblushing effrontery of a charlatan, he claims to have discovered a panacea for the wounds which he himself wantonly inflicted, and asks the gratitude of the people for reminding them that a return to the great principles, that were the foundation of the public peace he had disturbed, will again allay the fierceness of the sectional agitation, from which, through his especial instrumentality, the nation has, for the last four years, grievously suffered."

☞Mr. Buchanan is certainly a Jackson Democrat on the tariff question if nothing else. In the celebrated Coleman letter of 1824, and that to Governor Ray, of Indiana, in 1828, General Jackson declared in favor of a tariff, and in 1832 Felix Grundy read the Coleman letter to the United States Senate to prove that General Jackson was in favor of the principle of protection, and that protection should properly form "the primary consideration of a tariff." We believe we have Democratic authority for the saying, "men change but principles never."

☞Who telegraphed to the Eastern press that "the great feature of the late Frankfort convention was the triumph of the Breckinridge interest over the Boyd party, the zealous supporters of the Lecompton policy of the administration?" If it was a triumph, it was shorn of all spoils, for the general policy of the administration was endorsed and Linn Boyd put on the ticket "to strengthen it?" Perhaps it is this view of the matter that brings comfort to our neighbor of the Democrat.

☞The bold confidence games that are attempted to be played upon Congress are amusing for their impudence. The last effort is that of Laurence Myers, of Philadelphia, the Scotch ironclipper contractor for the aqueduct at Washington, who, failing to comply with the terms of his contract, had the same forfeited, and has petitioned Congress for relief, on the ground that his non-compliance was occasioned by delinquencies on the part of a government agent.

☞The Locofoco State Convention accepted the Cincinnati platform as "the true exposition of Democratic faith," but prescribed "no test of political orthodoxy not contained therein." This means either too much or too little, and reminds us of the loafer who stole a fish and hid it under his coat, but, the tail hanging out, some one suggested that he should either wear a longer coat or steal a shorter fish!

The Chicago Journal says a distinguished Senator in a neighboring State rose, a few days since, in his place, and solemnly offered a resolution to the effect that thermometers be placed in the Senate Chamber, and kept at twenty degrees above Fahrenheit.

☞The Vicksburg Whig has found out a way to stop "Northern aggression" on the rights of the South. It says "there is no use in the North feeling her time with the State of Mississippi—she had better let us alone, or we'll—we'll—we'll—and Jeff. Davis back to Maine."

No More Small Notes.—By the act of the 18th March, 1858, no bank in Tennessee is allowed to issue or pay out notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

☞It will be seen from a Washington dispatch that the difficulty between Montgomery and England has been adjusted, the latter apologizing.

☞A city paper, which, for want of argument, has accustomed itself to indulge in the personal and pleasing luxury of bandying filthy names and using catchwords to deceive the voters of the State, calls the Opposition to the Democracy the "Free-Nigger Party," thinks the name suits them exactly, and says:

They are Americans, Know-Nothings, Plug Uglies, Jail Cliquists, Abolitionists, Black Republicans, Emancipationists, Free-Soilers, Free-Lovers, and Free-Niggers. They profess to be all the odds and ends and all the loose that oppose the National Democracy. "There is no other name given under heaven" that suits them so well as that of the Free-Nigger party.

When we recollect the antecedents of the paper which invents this conglomerate; when the entire people of Kentucky know that it has been on every side of politics; that it assumes as many hues as the Cameleon, and like the Vicar of Bray is all things to all men, its efforts to attach ridicule to any association of voters on the ground that they differ is the very sublimity of assurance. But it is the game which Locofocoism has resolved to play out on the South. The Memphis Appeal has taken the cue in the game, and re-echoes the assertion that the Opposition to the Democracy is a motley crew, ringed, streaked, and striped as were Jacob's cattle—and, meaning, we presume, "ring-streaked, speckled, and spotted." The happy and overwhelming retort by the Hon. Jere. Clemens, the new editor of the Memphis Eagle, gave to the Appeal will serve a similar purpose with the Louisville organ of the Buchanan wing of its party. The Eagle says:

Taken altogether, this is the richest exhibition of the season. It comes from a paper that has for months been in the habit of denouncing the Democracy as Locofocos, by way or active war upon a Democratic organ in the same city, at least as much as any other paper which it has been created would be construed into hostilities in any other but the Democratic camp. It is the organ of the party represented in the Senate of the United States, by Senor Otero, a Spanish Catholic Benjamin, a West India quadroon, and Slidell, a New York importunate questions of government policy. The organ of a party which has for its leading and honorable chamber, anxious patriot cannot fail, bearing with us unimpaired love of the Union, to the just fellow-countrymen we received cast a glance into the future, from our forefathers. Let us and to speculate upon what cherish it with grateful secmay be from the present. Revering the principles bequeathed beloved country, when your Power who controls the destiny shall assemble to celebrate the second centen-nnolness we adore. The tercentennial anniversary of the capture turned by men yield to favor of Fort Duquesne, the further removed in point of time, our whole country then com-These marble walls must ever one unfilled by the representatives of the whole great populous, powerful, and free principles of constitutional liberty and equality which he liberty, guarded by wisdom ever settled! Or will the fabric of our national confederacy have been rent elements, do not decay. Let us ponder well the solemn truths that history teaches us, groups of hostile and jealous-or Senate, in another sea, Mexico, a West India quadroon shall bear to a new and larger possible that era the next chamber in the succession of time, celebration all the fragments rigorous and inviolate, and exhausted by the conflicts with each other, posterity shall witness the conflicts with each other, posterity shall witness the unspeakable happiness of the representative government and sought refuge under the natives of America, the asylum shelter of congress and over-still existing, and shadowing description will be free.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

In this the Third Congressional District we are still wide awake, and ready to elect a representative from every county in the district at the next convention to be held in your city on the 22d of February. The names of many gentlemen are spoken of here for the succession of Col. Fowlkes in the next congressional race in this district as the successor of Col. Fowlkes, who, in being pretty generally understood that he will not make the race; among them none seem more generally and deservedly spoken of than Jacob S. Golladay, Esq., of Logan. Mr. Golladay has been long and well known, with ability in either branch of the Legislature. In the memorable canvass of 1856 he, in many portions of this section of the State, was one of the stumpers in this State, met some of the ablest champions of the Locofoco party and principles of the American party more than any other man in his feelings and his actions, and will make an efficient, dignified, and able representative in the Congress of the United States. If there be a convention held in this district, I hope that it will receive the nomination unanimously, and that he will accept; and of his election I have no doubt, and that too by an overwhelming majority.

Very respectfully,
SIMPSON.

January 6, 1859.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

AMERICAN MEETING IN GARRARD.

At a meeting of the American party of Garrard County, held in Lancaster, Ky., on the 10th day of January, 1859, Dr. Jennings was elected Chairman, and G. F. Hatch appointed Secretary.

A Committee, consisting of W. J. Landram, W. H. Gaither, Jr., Gen. Henderson, John Henderson, and Wm. Bruce, were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration and approval of the meeting, who thereupon reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is proposed by a large number of the citizens of Kentucky that we are opposed to the management and measures of the present so-called Democratic party, to hold a Convention in the city of Louisville, on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket for the various state offices to be filled at the ensuing August election; and that the people of the State may come together as to the best means to insure the prosperity of our beloved Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of said call, and hereby appoint as delegates to said Convention all the citizens of Garrard County who are favorable to the above.

Resolved, That as to the action of the present Democratic State Convention, in failing to redeem its avowed pledges, by attempting to destroy the popular sovereignty of the people, by resorting to fraud and corruption to accomplish its nefarious purposes, in the forcing of Lecompton upon the unwilling weapon known to tyranny and by the use of other means unconstitutional and illegal—means which we may readily attribute the unsettled condition of our country, and the universal outburst of indignation which ever arises from the good citizens in the exhibition of such base conduct on the part of those to whom they have entrusted their dearest rights and privileges.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Administration of Mr. Buchanan will only cease to appear contemptible when it ceases to be powerful.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens the encouragement of the establishment of a party from the ashes of the Republic, and among their number we recognize the perpetuity of slavery as paramount to all other considerations of expediency. We, therefore, the importance of a change in our naturalization laws, so as to require a residence of twenty years previous to the exercise of the right of suffrage, which he is merely a foreigner, and not entirely a stranger.

Resolved, That we recommend the propriety of encouraging the establishment of the public schools by such laws as will be just to all sections and will insure to the country the services of the most talented and good not inconsistent with the public welfare.

Resolved, That we recommend to the consideration of the Convention our friend and neighbor, Gen. Wm. R. Bell, as one eminently qualified for the office of Governor, but as a cheerful support to the nominee of the Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend the propriety of holding the Congressional District Convention at Danville, and the Judicial District composed of the counties of Madison and Garrard.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Louisville Journal, Louisville Courier-Messenger, and Kentucky Tribune.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JENNINGS PRICE, Pres't.
G. F. HATCH, Secretary.

[Richmond Messenger and Kentucky Trib. please copy.]

[From the Russellville Herald.]

WHIG AND AMERICAN MEETING.—At a meeting of the Whigs and Americans of Logan county, held at the court-house, in the town of Russellville, on the 3d day of January, 1859, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig and American convention to be held in the city of Louisville on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, T. C. Boyle, Esq., was called to the chair and John W. Caldwell appointed Secretary. On motion of Wm. Bowling, seconded by C. N. Pendleton, Esq., and, on motion of R. C. Bowling, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the suggestion to hold a convention of the Whigs and Americans of Kentucky in the city of Louisville on the 22d day of February, 1859, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers.

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves cordially to support the nominee of said convention, we do not hesitate specifically recommend the Hon. Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle county, for Governor.

Resolved, That G. P. Ewing, A. G. Rhea, Fielding Logan, Col. Lowe, Col. T. Bowling, N. Lyne, Robert Browder, J. S. Golladay, Col. W. L. Bowling, Wm. Bowling, Col. Wm. Metcalfe, Maj. L. S. Procter, John H. Wood, Dr. Jas. Bally, F. Ho. Harvey, Grover F. Edwards, Dr. George R. Webb, Dr. David King, G. W. Ewing, Gorge T. Bibker, G. L. Lane, John W. Caldwell, J. F. Malone, Dr. W. Roberts, T. M. Hart, J. M. Perry, R. T. Hopkins, R. Alexander, R. H. Caldwell, Lewis Cornell, John R. Peyton, Sam. Grinter, and every other Whig and American in the county, are hereby appointed delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to have these resolutions published in the Russellville Herald and the Louisville Journal.

On motion of Col. R. C. Bowling, the name of C. N. Pendleton was added to the delegation, and he accepted the appointment.

J. W. CALDWELL, Secretary.

CENSUS OF THE LATE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The late Democratic Convention at Frankfort (Ky.) consisted of six hundred and seventy-two delegates, subdivided thus:

Ex-Governors	2
Generals	14
Colonels (estimated)	403
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Squires	13
Total	672

The candidates were all Colonels and half were Old Whigs, "nary a one" of whom — the Old Whigs — received a solitary crumb of comfort in the way of a resolution, although several disfranchised Democrats eloquently and pathetically insisted upon the justice of placing some of them on the ticket. A more anxious body of politicians than these same Old Whigs never assembled, and nominations were never before seen.—*Cin. Com.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

A bill was introduced yesterday by Mr. Slidell of La., which was inaudible from the gallery. It was an act making an appropriation to facilitate the acquisition of the Island of Cuba by negotiation. The bill says that, as an area of land of Cuba's geographically possesses a commanding influence over the large and annually increasing trade, both foreign and coastwise, of the Mississippi valley; whereas the Island in the present Colonial condition must continue a source of injury and annoyance, endangering the friendly relations between Spain and the United States by the aggressions of its local authority, upon American commerce and citizens, for which tardy redress can only be had by circuitous demands on Spain; and whereas, in the opinion of Congress, in accordance with the views of the President, as the last means of settling existing and removing future difficulties, it is expedient that negotiations for the purchase of the Island should be renewed; therefore, that thirty million dollars be placed in the president's hands for expenditures either from the cash in the treasury or be borrowed on five per cent. bonds of a thousand dollars each, redeemable in from twelve to twenty years.

XXXVTH CONGRESS — SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Senate.—The President, in reply to Seward's resolution, informed the Senate that the vessel Wanderer has landed a cargo of Africans in Georgia; also that every effort is making to bring the guilty parties to justice; but it is not expedient now to make public the correspondence on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, of Va., the communication was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., from the naval committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint Commodore Stewart senior flag officer of the U. S. Navy on the active list as recompense for his distinguished services. Laid over.

Mr. Mason, of Va., called up the bill equalizing the salaries of the ministers to France and England during a certain period. The object of this bill is to give eighteen months' difference in back pay to the minister to France, amounting to about $3,700.

Messrs. Trumbull, Pugh, and Clingman opposed the bill, characterizing it as a dangerous precedent. The bill was then negatived—yeas 9, nays 28.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, from the Committee on Printing, reported against printing numerous documents; among others, the printing of 50,000 copies of Mr. Crittenden's address to the President. Breckinridge's speeches on bidding farewell to the chamber formerly occupied by the Senate.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Iverson of Ga.'s amendment that the bill be recommitted to the old committee with instructions to report a bill for the construction of a Northern and a Southern road.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wis., moved to amend by inserting, "and a central road."

House.—Mr. Stephens, of Ga., asked leave to report the Oregon bill at once, as some days will probably be lost in the committees are regularly called for reports, he should object to all other business that was out of order.

Two Senators and a Representative had been elected by Congress from Oregon, and by the unnecessary delay of a sovereign State is now denied its right of equality.

The House then resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Indian appropriation bill to the Committee of Naval Affairs. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, thought it strange that a proposition to refer the naval appropriation bill to the Naval Committee should meet with so much opposition. If the Committees of the House were not to be invested with the legislation appropriate to them, they ought to be abolished. Nearly all important legislation is embodied in the appropriation bills. By the practice of the House, these must all be framed and acted upon by a single committee, that having charge of Ways and Means. From necessity they must adopt, almost, the character of a Committee of the Executive. Can one committee properly examine an expenditure of eighty millions, the items of which will fill a volume?

It is impossible for the chairman resists a reference or examination of these bills by other committees. He should, on the contrary, seek and demand their scrutiny. He contended that the reference proposed was a wise measure to reform that would reduce the naval bill not less than two millions of dollars, and if generally practiced would tend to reduce the expenditures and make each committee responsible for its branch of the public business, and secure a more thorough scrutiny into estimates of the departments.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, opposed the motion. The Committee of Ways and Means properly have charge of the appropriation bills, and there must be some organ in the connection with the Executive department. The course now proposed would lead to much confusion. Will you refer the naval bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Leiter, of Ohio, wished to know how two millions could be saved by referring the bill to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, replied that the bill appropriates over two millions for the navy-yards and over three millions for repairs to vessels. He was prepared to show that too much money was the cause of repairs. The expenditures at the navy-yards have largely increased since 1830. Three-fourths of the sum named might be saved to the Government.

Mr. Grow of Pa. advocated the pending motion, as the object was to bring the legislation of the country to a proper basis. The rules should be changed so as to refer the estimates of the departments for the navy, army, &c., to the appropriate committees, and after the committees shall report the bills they should be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Wednesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The discussion on Mr. Iverson's motion to recommit was continued at great length.

Mr. Green, of Mo., considered that one road would answer all the wants of the government, and he believed that Congress had the constitutional right to construct it. Although he could not exactly designate the exact terminus, he would concede the matter, and would at a future time propose to amend that the eastern terminus should be at the most eligible point on the Pacific coast. He would, in order to make it more acceptable be would have three branch roads, viz: One running eastward, one south to New Orleans, and one north to Sioux City, connecting with northern lines; and he would make a plank road about longitude 102, a little north of the Canadian river. It must be remembered that the required route is not from the Atlantic but from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific. His route would accommodate all sections.

Mr. Brown, of Miss, argued equally against the constitutionality and necessity of the road. He contended that Congress have no power to construct structures where the necessity was immediate, whereas we have no need of this road, and will not have for a century to come.

Mr. Bigler, of Pa., after some general remarks on the bill, showed that while it made provision for the construction of the road over the rich country on both sides of the mountains, it was inadequate for the mountainous and desert regions. He would not consent to a grant of land under an impression that the bill had been offered in good faith for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices. T. J. Boyle, Esq., was called to the chair and John W. Caldwell appointed Secretary. On motion of Wm. Bowling, seconded by C. N. Pendleton, Esq., and, on motion of R. C. Bowling, were unanimously adopted:

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because her pretensions to protectorates over portions of Central America are founded solely upon that treaty.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, said the President in his message proceeded upon the principle that Government has a right to transform human beings into property. The framers of the constitution proclaimed the great fundamental truth on which the Republican party is laid, viz: The right of all men to the enjoyment of life and liberty. He devoted much time to the consideration of the subject of the power possessed by slaveholders and the servility of northern doughfaces, but rejoiced in the progress of human rights and liberty. When gentlemen asked for the modification of the Republican platform, he would say, there is no neutral ground between freedom and slavery. The basis of the Republican party is fundamental and cannot be changed.

Mr. Bowie, of Md., made a discoursive speech, incidentally supporting slavery and saying that every old federalist who was in favor of the alien and sedition laws, was a Black Republican.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Thursday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

Senate.—A multiplicity of memorials and resolutions relating to mail routes were presented.

Mr. Seward, of New York, introduced a bill to amend the existing acts on the slave trade, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, introduced a resolution and asked for its immediate consideration directing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a plan for raising the revenue to a sum adequate to meet the ordinary expense of the Government by the imposition of specific instead of ad valorem duties; also to supply a schedule containing all needful information on the subject of specific duties.

On motion, the resolution was laid over until tomorrow.

The joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to pay the salaries of the Ministers to the Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, and Honduras, was taken up and passed—yeas 43, nays 6.

House.—On motion of Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy furnish the number of chaplains officiating in the navy, the religious denominations to which they belong, whether the chaplains are required to wear gowns, whether they are paid by the government or by officers of the fleet, and whether the Episcopal litany is the only one used.

On motion of Mr. Houston, of Ala., the committee on the judiciary was authorized to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath in relation to the charges against Judge Irwin, of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a bill for the construction of a railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, objected, insisting on the regular order of business, his design being by this means to have an opportunity to report the Oregon bill.

The controversy relative to the Naval Appropriation bill was ended by agreeing that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

Senate.—Mr. Houston made a feeling reply to Mr. Iverson's remarks made yesterday. He defended the consistency of his antecedents and said "if devotion to the Union had caused his political immolation," he gloried in it as the proudest record of his life. The offices he had held sufficed for his ambition. Some of them had been obtained through scenes of anguish and peril. He would relieve Mr. Iverson's mind as to any aspirations for office by saying that he would not accept the nomination for President if offered by all the Democratic parties. He had higher and nobler duties. His life had been extended to 65 years, 45 of which had been devoted to his country's service, which entitled him to an honorable discharge. Having performed all his duties with fidelity, he wished to retire to the humble home where the absence of luxuries and wealth best suits his humble nature. He concluded with some severe but good natured remarks which drew applause in the galleries, which the Vice-President promptly stopped.

Mr. Iverson said a few words in generous apology.

Mr. Ward, of Texas, took occasion to refer to the position of parties in Texas, with a view to show that the State was more for disunion than his colleague, Mr. Houston, supposed.

Mr. Gwin spoke at length on the Pacific Railroad bill, the pending question being Mr. Bigler's amendment to locate the eastern terminus between the 37th and 43d parallels of latitude.

Mr. Clark, of N. H., spoke in opposition to any plan which would exclude any section of the country by limiting the parallels.

Without voting on the amendment the Senate went into executive session and thereafter adjourned.

House.—Mr. Houston, of Ala., inquired of John Cochrane, of N. Y., what had become of the Senate bill to abolish flogging in the navy, and whether it was his intention to bring it before the House or that the representatives of the people may pass upon this odious tax.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected to the question, and said that the Chairman of the committee on Commerce had no right to state the action of the committee.

Mr. Houston ironically observed—If I had known that the gentleman from Illinois controlled and preserved the order of the House I should not have asked the question.

Mr. Comins, of Mass., from the committee on Commerce, reported the Senate bill to repeal the 4th law of 1856 which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases.

Mr. Comins said—So frequent were the applications heretofore, that it was deemed expedient to pass a general law, but it had not answered the purposes designed. Hence the committee on Commerce was unanimously of the opinion that it ought to be repealed.

After a brief debate the bill was passed—yeas 78, nays 42.

Mr. Landy, of Pa., from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill for two ocean revenue cutters, one to be stationed at Philadelphia and the other at New Orleans.

Mr. Bilger, of N. Y., wished to know where the Senate bill making appropriations for deepening the St. Clair was?

The Speaker replied—On the table.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., moved that it be referred to the committee on Commerce, but Mr. Garnett, of Va., objected.

On motion, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill, on special order, being the bill to codify the various laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Barksdale, of Miss., wished to know from John Cochrane, who reported the bill, whether it affected the tariff.

Mr. Clark, of N. Y., who was entitled to the floor, said he would yield it for his colleague to give a reply of yes or no.

Mr. Cochrane declined to answer under this limitation.

Mr. Clark said if this bill was merely for the codification of the revenue laws he would have no objection, but it introduced a large number of new laws, and the legislation of this country. There are provisions therein which could be construed to repeal the navigation laws and open the coasting trade to foreign vessels. He proceeded to show that the chapter in relation to marine hospitals and health laws ought not to become a law. He also stated that this part did not meet the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. John Cochrane said, in explanation, that the language of the Secretary was to the effect that he approves of the bill. There may be some errors in it which Congress can correct. He thought he was anxious it should pass rather than be defeated.

Mr. Clark said, in the course of his remarks, that instead of the hospital money being spent for sick and disabled seamen, it was devoted to the benefit of sick and disabled politicians. It was proper to be answered. But of one thing you may be assured—another loan bill for not less than twenty millions will be passed before the adjournment of Congress. No alteration of the tariff will meet the demands of the treasury. Mr. Slidell wants thirty millions at once, for the purchase of Cuba, although Spain will not sell. The appetite for the island cannot be satisfied at present, and Europe will not be forced to part with her territorial treasure. There is no doubt that both England and France will stand by Spain, to preserve to her the "Queen of the Antilles," as next to Great Britain she is the most powerful nation. The acquisition is further off than ever, and there is no chance for Senator Slidell to get the thirty millions of dollars.

Certain people seem determined to get up a fight between Senators Jones, of Iowa, and Douglas. Reports are in circulation that they yesterday had *some words* in a private passage of the Senate wing. Nobody could have understood the scandal reported, and whether it originated with the Associated Press or with the Herald, we do not know. Whether it does or not, we are sure that there is nothing in it.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Mr. Douglas replies to Mr. Slidell's publications by a card in the States, in which he says: "It is not true that I have authorized or countenanced anonymous attacks upon him. It is true, however, that when the fact was first brought to my notice that Dr. Barnard, a federal office-holder and agent, had caused to be published during my absence, in the abolition organ of Chicago, a base fabrication with the name of the Hon. John Slidell as the author for its truth, I denounced it in terms of indignation and severity, and expressed the opinion to my friends that it should be copied and circulated for the purpose of showing the base means employed to defeat my election, and the true source of the reference to the subject of Slidell."

The joint resolution reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reiterates that by reason of the distracted and revolutionary conditions of Mexico and certain of the States of Central America, and the peril to which those in South America, the lives and property of American citizens are subject to lawless violence or otherwise placed in peril, all redress in the usual diplomatic forms being in vain, and it being the indisputable duty of the government to protect the lives and property of our citizens against lawless violence without the limits of the United States; therefore it is proposed to authorize the President to use the military and naval forces and interpose in cases where he may deem it necessary.

Messrs. Geo. Taylor, Niblack, Covode, Gartrell, and Harris have been appointed by the Speaker a select committee to examine the accounts of Mr. Sesman, Superintendent of Public Printing.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the report of Prof. Alexander, who was commissioned to ascertain the relative value of the coinage of the U. States and Britain, and to fix the relative value of the unitary coins of the two countries. The Secretary says that the report is not so encouraging as he had reason to hope, though with the limited power confered on Prof. Alexander no policy could have been adopted. It is for Congress to say what additional steps should be taken. The British ministry authorities recommend that our government be invited to indicate such a plan as may be made the basis of further treatment.

The Mexican and Central American Colonization resolution was added to the order of business for settlement. It is understood to be supported by prominent Southerners and New Yorkers. The association has already purchased certain grants and are negotiating for others in Arizona.

Gen. Henningsen, as chief engineer, will probably during the ensuing spring or summer take out a large body of men.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.

The overland mail, with dates of the 17th ult. and four through passengers, has arrived.

Among the passengers was James F. Curtis, former chief of police at San Francisco, who reports the discovery of a large spring, in the middle of the Colorado desert, yielding an abundance of water.

Both the Apache and the Camanche Indians are committing depredations at the mail stations, in consequence of which the government animals are obliged to be used in carrying the mails without distance. The Mexicans are also suspected of stealing mules from mail stations.

The population of the Tehuantepec failed to make connection in consequence of boisterous weathers on the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The mails were put on board the Sonora by a surf boat.

European dates of November 13th reached San Francisco on December 15th.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.

President Fowlkes, before leaving for Marshall to-day, published an official notice to all stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad neglecting to pay the loan required or to surrender half their stock, that they will forfeit all their stock unless they promptly remit to Marshall, Texas, or surrender that portion of stock required by the resolutions of the late Convention.

PORTRAND, ME., Jan. 11.

Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden was to-day re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.

Hon. Henry Wilson has been re-elected United States Senator. The vote in the House to-day stood: Henry Wilson 199, Caleb Cushing 25, scattering 11.

☞We have interesting news by telegraph. There is no doubt that Montgomery and his followers will soon be demolished unless they take refuge in flight. Public opinion in Kansas is against these outlaws. Our countryman, Paul Morphy, has come off winner in the match with Anderson. Morphy won seven games, Andersen two, and drawn two. He has now beaten the great players of the three great nations—England, France, and Germany.

☞Mr. Smith when a citizen of Louisville was a Whig. He is now a Democrat, and the former and present State officers of Indiana are also Democrats:

FRAUDS UPON THE INDIANA STATE TREASURY.—Mr. Hamilton Smith, an active member of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was especially assigned the duty of investigating, personally, the management and condition of affairs of the State Treasury, made a speech to his constituents in Perry county, during the recent legislative interim, in which

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Old Hoss county, which had a candidate for every office on the Democratic State ticket, did not get a single crumb.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13.

The steamship Niagara, with dates from Liverpool to the last inst., one week later than those furnished by the Africa, arrived here this morning.

The missing steamer Weser, from Bremen haven, had put into Queenstown in distress, leaky.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—*Cotton*—Sales of the week have been 35,000 bales. The market opened with a declining tendency, but closed steady. Provisions dull.

London, Dec. 31.—Consols closed at 96⅝@96¾ for account, ex-dividend.

Second Despatch.

Our dispatches furnish the following summary of news by the Niagara, which reached here at 10½ this morning:

The steamship Europa arrived out on the 25th ult., the Hammonia on the 27th, the North Britain on the 29th, and the City of Washington and Bremen on the 30th.

The missing steamship Weser had put in at Queenstown in distress, leaking, and her pumps choaked.

Napoleon has again pardoned Count de Montalembert, and also the editor of the Correspondent and 160 other prisoners.

It is reported that France has officially informed the British Government of its support if the latter adopts measures to counteract the policy of President Buchanan, as announced in his late message.

A false alarm of fire in the Victoria theater, London, caused a terrible panic, during which sixteen persons were trampelled to death in the rush to the door-ways.

Mr. Irving is to succeed Mr. Erskine as secretary of legation at Washington. The latter is to go to Stockholm.

The Spanish papers denounce the message of President Buchanan in a severe tone of offended pride.

Insurrectionary movements have taken place in Syria. Prince Alexander has been deposed and Prince Milosh proclaimed instead.

The steamship Weser, which sailed from Bremenhaven December 4th, put into Queenstown on the 26th ult. She encountered terrific gales during the 16th to the 23d ult., during which she was thrown on her beam ends, and leaking badly the water accelated to the depth of seven feet in her engine room, putting out her fires, and the pumps became choked.

The bark Oakland, from Charleston bound to Liverpool, was struck by lightning off Cape Clear and burned. Her crew escaped in boats, one of which containing the chief officer and four seamen had been picked up and carried into Milford haven, the other boats had not been heard from.

The London Times is a leader on the right of search question, says the way to settle the difficulty is by declaring the slave trade piracy.

Liverpool.—The cotton market opened with a declining tendency, but closed with more steadiness. The sales of the week include 1,000 bales to speculators and 3,000 bales to exporters. The estimated sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, the market closing quiet but steady at the following quotations: Orleans fair 7¾, middling 7; Mobile fair 7 3-16, middling 6¾; uplands fair 7, middling 6 11-16.

The annual statement of the Liverpool cotton market exhibits the receipts of the year in the market, viz: Stock in port 349,000 bales, of which 265,000 are American. Excess over the estimated stock 86,000 bales; total imports of the year 2,334,000 bales. Increase over last year 300,000 bales.

Advices from Manchester are favorable to the trade. Holders were demanding an advance in prices.

At Havre there had been quite a panic in the market since the last accounts, but it closed more settled. New Orleans ires ordinaire was quoted at 102 francs. Sales of the week were estimated at 8,000 bales. Holders were firm, but not pressing sales. The stock in port was 125,0 0 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular reports breadstuffs quiet with an entirely declining tendency, excepting Indian which is very dull but nominally unchanged. Wheat firm and 1@2 higher, the advance being chiefly on fine qualities. Red is 6@6 3d, white 6 10@6 4; southern 6 9@7 6d. Corn firm at 29 6d for white; white 32 @ 33, yellow 28@29, mixed 27@28.

Liverpool.—The provision market continues dull. Beef continues heavy and quotations are barely maintained. Pork is dull. Bacon is firmer. Lard is firm. Rosin heavy; common is scarce and wanted; sales at 5s 1da 5s 2d—an advance of 6d—and holders demand a still further advance. Spirits turpentine dull at 32s.

London.—Baring Brothers report the money market very active. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £182,000 during the week. Consols closed at 96⅝@96¾ for account ex dividend.

Naples talks of an additional levy of 18,000 soldiers.

Agitation is still rife in Italy. It was rumored that the French garrison was about to remove from Rome to Civita Vecchia.

Russia is about establishing a naval station at Canton.

The American fleet threatened to bombard Jaffa unless justice is done to the murderers of the American missionaries.

Investigations into the recent treasonable practices in Ireland continue. Six young men belonging to the Phœnix Club have been committed for trial without bail.

The steamship Persia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 1st inst.

Liverpool, Jan. 1.—To-day being a holiday, nothing was done in cotton.

London, Jan. 1, P. M.—Consols closed firm.

The India mail has reached here, and the American portion will be despatched in the Niagara. Trade at Calcutta was improving.

Advices from China state that Commissioner Read was about to proceed to Hong Kong. The steamer Powhattan had arrived at Woodseng. The Mississippi and Germantown were at Hong Kong, and the Minnesota at Shanghai.

THE HOG CROP.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Allusion is made in your issue of this morning to an assault by the Cincinnati Commercial upon the estimate of the hog packing, so far as it has progressed, published in the Louisville Journal of the 31st ultimo. The number of packing points one more exist, as indicated from the data which I am editor. At my next number will be delayed for several days, I beg notice in your columns to notify. I will be glad to receive the Commercial's estimate.

The editor of the Cincinnati Price-Current says there was a error in my "first estimate of Missouri of 1,500 hogs which is true, but it is equally true and equally apparent upon the face of the returns that in my detail column of packing points one more point was included than in the footing of the account. That point was St. Joseph, Mo., packing exactly 1,500 hogs. The error was discovered by myself before the press and inserted in the detailed statement and accidentally omitted in the summary. If the editor had desired to be fair, and not captious, he would have at once readily perceived the cause of the error.

The editor finds an error of 10,200 in the Ohio summary. That is true, and the error occurred thus: A typographical error of 9,000 in the footing of the Ohio packing points left the footing of 20,000 hogs, instead of 29,000 as they occurred in the returns from Hamilton, Ohio. Our first statement from that point was inaccurate, and set in 9,000 hogs as a "spot" point. Additional returns reached us at the last moment showing 20 hogs more than the former estimate, and the alteration was made in the detail column and overlooked in the summary. The editor makes parade over points omitted. From those points we had no returns at the time, and *as we do not follow his example of publishing rumors of "facts, and of reporting to the public what a writer calls* my report "loose," "inaccurate," &c., and says it shows that "figures will lie," I will discard to imitate the courtesy and manners of the editor, and will briefly state a certain shot not only "lies in figures" but "figures in lying," and will not be responsible for it, as follows:

Having disposed of this assault upon our statement, we have a few general remarks to make upon which the paper has assailed no one. It has not taken sides with either "lards" or "bears"—neither with the "long" or the "short" ring now. We have endeavored to present facts and arguments adduced from facts. We have given the basis for all the opinions we have expressed. If they were wrong the error might be seen.

When it was announced that the Cincinnati Price-Current had entered the arena as a *partisan* of the bear interest our patrons feared us to undertake to make up the packing for that paper, and we refused to undertake it. Having undertaken it, however, we determined to make our report the fullest and most complete that had ever appeared. To this end we employed as special messengers active, intelligent, and faithful men, who are doing their work in a style never yet equaled. We have the returns complete to show that we have never yet had a statement of the hog crop of the country *half so approximately correct.*

We have returns already showing that in the statement of the Liverpool Price-Current for last year to accord *point for point, packing an aggregate of 56,750 hogs.* The statement of our special messengers demonstrate another fact, namely, that the decrease in the aggregate of the pens is that were given for 18 points out of the 29 in Illinois (as heard from), 17 out of 29 in Illinois, for 4 points out of 21 in Indiana, 11 out of 21 in Ohio; for 3 out of 11 in Iowa; for 1 out of 21 in Missouri. These points were located in the principal hog growing counties, sometimes *over* and sometimes *under* the proper number, and thus, fortunately, were enough to reflect true results. When, in addition to these blunders, however, it is remembered that 38 points, packing 56,750 hogs, were *omitted altogether*, the reader can see how little the figures of the Price-Current will be properly appreciated. We have no wish to "figure" with the editor in any shape *"accuracy,"* the latter.

In conclusion we reiterate that we intend our statement of the season's packing shall be the most complete, most accurate, and reliable ever yet prepared, and when our final report is published we shall expect the editor to be witness of the fact. We repeat our request, that packers at every point give to us the number packed, and we will inform into which we may have fallen. We desire to give the *truth alone.* M. W. BARR.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

OPPOSITION MEETING IN GRANT COUNTY.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Grant county, opposed to the present Democratic minority, met at the court house in Williamstown on the 10th inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Opposition convention to be held at Louisville on the 22d of February next.

On motion, Jr. Ryan was called to the chair, and W. T. Simmons appointed Secretary. On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Jas. Simmons, J. M. Collins, James Skinner, Lewis Myers, and Jeremiah Morgan were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee then retired, and after a short half-past one o'clock.

Our committee, by unanimous consent, through their chairman made the following report:

Whereas, It has been proposed to the people of this State and of Kentucky are to choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers, and whereas the acts of the present Democratic party in power in the State and in the Legislature of Kentucky demonstrate most clearly the inability and unfitness of that party to correctly administer the State government; therefore—

Resolved, That we approve of the call for a convention at Louisville on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers, to be supported at the present so called Democratic party of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the administration of James B. Buchanan is the most despotic, corrupt, extravagant, and imbecile that has ever marred our history and disgraced the name of liberty in the hands of the people of the country.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the representatives of the Democratic party in the present session of Congress shows beyond all doubt that the rights of the people are unsafe in their hands, and that they are incompetent and unfit to control and manage the destinies of this great republic.

Resolved, therefore, That we will exert our every energy and power to revive our much loved country and our glorious government from the ruin and blasting State from the consequences of Democratic misrule.

That we heartily approve and endorse the administration of Governor Magoffin, and that we have no fear of the issue and protest that we have brightened the history of our beloved Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we, as Old Line Whigs, who have never ceased to strive for the principles of our fathers, and who are now, in connection with our brethren of the Democratic party, resolved

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

WILL MANURE DESCEND.—I am glad you have made this inquiry, for it is strange that in the latter part of the nineteenth century this question is not settled to the full satisfaction of every practical tiller of the soil. And yet, as it is, but few can answer it, and it is still disputable. The subject is again opened, and I hope that the working farmers in the leisure hours of winter will make known their experience on the question, for it is of great practical importance to every member of the community—the loss or saving of millions of dollars annually. The West will get along at present by a wasteful system, but the time will come when they will have to resort, on meaning. In the Northern and Atlantic States judicious manuring and successful farming are closely allied; the more skill and science are brought to bear on the subject of the manufacture and application of manure to the soil, the better the crops will increase in a mathematical ratio, and as a result the better will our pockets be filled and the soil be improved. It never makes us better; but it makes us richer, more willing to relieve the wants of others by charity, more public-spirited, and improve the finer feelings of the whole man.

So far as my experience and observation go, I am well satisfied that the main loss of manures is *downwards*, all plants taking up the enriching qualities in a liquid form; so that if turned in deep and by a deep furrow, the loss must be below the furrow, and consequently below the roots of most cultivated plants, with the exception of clover.

Much has been said about capillary attraction, and that the rays of the sun would bring all to the surface, but I am well satisfied that theory and practice in this case do not agree; that much manure is entirely lost, the benefit being no more than the working and loosening the ground with the plow. The instance you mention of the urine penetrating to the depth of four feet under a cattle-stall in a short time is a fair representation, I think, of burying manure deep in the soil. Could the roots of many of our cultivated plants reach the bottom of our friend's earth under his stalls, in one or two seasons, or ever? This is a question for farmers to settle for themselves. It is high time for information in manures. Course, raw, unfermented manures should not be applied to the soil, as a general rule, till they are composted by forking over with lime, ashes, or some alkaline matter, as converted into half of their substances can be added, and it will be of equal value, load for load, if it had laid top-dirt in a pile from six months to a year. The loam and muck having absorbed the urine, and the heat in it has gone through its first heat and all is safe, when it can be applied to the surface-soil, and will probably gain more from the atmosphere than it will change theory built up from my practical observation for several years.

Much manure is buried too deep, and is of not the least practicable benefit to the owner. I will relate a conversation I had some years ago with an old and experienced farmer, a worthy and an observing man; he said: "I always used to get good crops, but now my son must plow in all the manure deep, and we get but little." To certain places I have been, he would say: "Seven years ago we there plowed in a large quantity of manure and we have not heard from it yet, and I tell my son it is yet due." The old gentleman died without understanding it, and I have no doubt his grandson will do the same; it was placed hopelessly deep, on a moist and tenacious soil; the leaching was of course below the bottom of the furrow, and beyond the reach of the roots of his cultivated plants. This narration has not been lost on me, for I used last year two-thirds of my manure on the sod, but turned some in, in the spring, on a piece of sod, on a dry, gravelly soil, where the land sloped to the south it worked well, but where it sloped to the north, I do not believe it was worth a single pin to the crop; I think I could have done as well without it, as nearly as I can judge, shall use about all of it on the surface, it being well composted, with the addition of a little plaster at times. I intend gaining something from the air, and applying it so that it will be held in the furrow slice and be quickly available to the crop.

One thing more and I have done. I made a compost heap last spring by plowing a patch, the earth of which was taken from the fence-corners. I then carted on the raw manure and covered with loam and sod right inches deep, and, on the removal this fall, I found the earth at the bottom a strong black mould, and the sods, too, were much colored. In this case, I believe two parts went down and one came up.—*Boston Cultivator.*

REMARKS.—This question is one that interests the farmer greatly, and should have much attention in the way of care, research, and experiment. The quality of the soil and character of the season, of course, both exert an influence. Heavy clays and loams containing a large percentage of organic matter will retain a large portion of the ammonia and soluble salts of the manures, yet it should be ascertained by a series of careful experiments how much of these important elements of fertility will pass in solution in water through a given portion of soils of different qualities, that the results may be a sure guide to the amount and position in which to apply the manure to the crops most economically, and also the season best suited to benefit the crop.

The application of manure at the surface instead of several inches beneath is now generally admitted to be the true course. Experiments show that the loss by evaporation is not so great as the loss by percolation through the soil beyond the reach of the roots of plants, for, should some of the roots descend several feet into the subsoil, these long-descending roots are comparatively so few in number and so small in size on account of the compact nature of the subsoil, that they can transmute but little nourishment to the growing plant. The surface soil is from its texture and composition a better absorbent of gases and salts than the underlying subsoils. It seems probable that much manure is lost by being plowed in too deep.

The analysis of the water from underdrained land shows that much valuable nutriment is carried into the drains 2½ and 3 feet below the surface. Now that at half the depth it is certain they can be of but little benefit to ordinary crops.

It is also well known that lime in its undissolved state soon sinks too deeply into the soil as to be of no service to the crop. How much more certainly will the soluble portion of manure be lost in this way?

NUMERICAL RELATIONS IN NATURE.—Prof. A. Wurtzell writes as follows to the Farmer and Planter:

Every one has observed that the leaves of some plants stand in pairs opposite each other, on opposite sides of the stem. In other plants the leaves are alternate, but in these cases also we find them arranged in the most regular manner. Connecting with any given leaf, we shall find the next leaf above this, one third of the way around the stem; the next another third, and the next another third, so as to stand exactly over the first. The series are therefore arranged in a spiral, which may be designated by the fraction ⅓d. Taking simple cases first, we shall find the next leaf above any given one, two fifths of the distance around the stem. The next will be four fifths, the next six fifths, each leaf moving two fifths of the circumference and one additional round. Here is a spiral, therefore, which may be expressed by the fraction ⅖ths. In precisely the same way we discover in other plants which may be expressed by the fractions, ⅜, 3-13, 5-21, &c. In the case of opposite leaves, first mentioned, we consider each leaf as separated from the preceding one by half the internal around the stem, we shall obtain the series of fractions, ½, 2-4, 3-6, 4-8, 5-10, 6-12, 7-14, &c. It must be kept in mind that these fractions are ascertained by actual observations. But notice the relation which exists between them. Each numerator is equal to the sum of the two preceding numerators, and each denominator to the sum of the two preceding denominators. Knowing this law we may continue the series to any extent—and it has been so continued—the fractions obtained, to which plants have subsequently been found to conform, and so on. In all this is the result of chance? Is it not rather mathematics, law, intelligence?

But this wonderful coincidence is yet to be rectified. Neptune, the remotest planet revolves about the sun in 60,000 days; Uranus, the next, in 30,-000-days, which is one-half the preceding number; Saturn, the next, in 10,759 days, which is one-third of the period of Uranus; Jupiter, in 4,332 days, which is two-fifths of the period of Saturn. And so we may go through the system and find a ratio existing between the periods of the planets, which is identical with that which determines the arrangement of leaves upon the humble stem of a plant. This wonderful law is so exact and uniform in its application, that, before the discovery of the planet Neptune, the botanist in the gardens of Paris had decided its existence and place in the heavens, with greater precision than the French astronomer in his observatory. Moreover, an examination of the series of fractions renders it impossible that any planets should exist exterior to Neptune, though more may exist within the orbit of Mercury. Astronomers will therefore please take notice, and not to found planet-hunting in the deserts of space beyond the orbit of Neptune.

[From the Ohio Farmer.]

DISEASE OF ANIMALS.—*By T. Webb, V. S., Zanesville, Ohio.*—The observation of the natural habits and peculiarities of animals is not so essential to the practitioner as the study of the structure and functions of the various parts of the body, as this enables us to keep the animal hearty and vigorous in a domesticated state. It is necessary to understand that health or disease depends more familiar as much in their genuine or true character, yet there are certain definitions which has perplexed medical writers. The difficulties are in drawing a line of distinction, through which one state shades or vanishes into another. Those, we must admit, are chains and links by which the two ends of the chain are united. Philosophy teaches us that health and disease its much in comparison. It is a speedy transition from a horse eating a moderate allowance of hay and grain, drinks a moderate quantity of water, endures his exercise well, smooth coat, &c.; these presentments lead us to the idea of health. A horse may possesses evidences of health, and yet may manifest disease of a malignant nature. Medical writers look farther than this. We expect to find the functions of life performed in the manner of ease consonant with the well-being and comfort of the animal. Still, we expect to meet with a variety in the performance of these functions, under diversified circumstances. I contend that an animal in a state of nature cannot be received as a subject of disease.

In all my examinations of the theory of disorder or disease, I have yet to discover a providence of nature for the prevention or cure of disease. The moment an animal is subjected to the dominion of man, he is liable to sickness and abuse. If we domesticate animals we must look for a transition from health to disease. By asserting that the diseases of animals have their origin in domestication, I might be accused of stating that which is not proved; still I contend it is one of the leading characteristics of the natural history.

The air an animal requires to be pure and refreshing. The strength of an animal, as a general thing, depends on his wind, consequently he is furnished with capacious respiratory apparatus, and it is necessary that the air should be of that description to fulfill the ends of respiration. Respiration is an important function, the organs for its executing are the lungs. The respiration consists of mechanical and chemical phenomena. The chemical consists in the formation of a certain quantity of carbonic acid, the absorption of a part of the oxygen of the air, and the disengagement of a quantity of water in the state of vapor. In the healthy condition, the respirations are good, regular, and without noise. If the admission of air into the lungs be prevented by any means, the respiratory efforts become violent and irregular; this is not so much the want of the introduction into the lungs, of the combination of carbonic acid from them. All the various modes of animal life are attended by disintegration or waste of the different tissues; this production is carbonic acid, the ordinary waste of the tissues. The carbonized disease finds to rap the constitution is through the air passages; the air an animal breathes is the vehicle through which the seeds of disease are sown; the influence is on the delicate membrane that lines the air passages. The atmosphere of a stable is seldom free from animal exhalations, and frequently imbued with animal poisons.

If the theory of respiration is correct, and that residual air cannot be expelled from the lungs, but remains after a full and forcible respiration, estimated at 250 cubic inches, it is easy to conceive how diseases of the horse are generated by atmospheric influence. What produces glanders? I think it can be shown beyond any reasonable ground for doubt that the disease is taken through medium contagion, through stabling, &c. Let us consider the atmospheres of a close pent up stable, impregnated, especially by night, with carbonaceous exhalations from the lungs of its inhabitants; ammoniacal and other noxious effluvia from the urine, dung, and perspiration. If a stable is charged with humidity, it causes a miasma from the excretions and secretions into the nose of the horse, sufficiently concentrated to produce glanders and farcy. The subject of atmospheric influence is one on which we greatly lack information. Disease is presented to us in two forms, sickness or lameness; we view it as a result of palpable alteration, occurring in the position, or structure, or composition of vital points, or in the performance of one or more of their functions, including alterations in the circulating fluids. The difficulty that veterinary surgeons labor under is to discover the seat or situation of the ailment; this investigation is often embarrassing, as it is by signs alone that an animal can make known its complaints; and as so many diseases present nearly the same symptoms, it requires great discrimination of disease, and the knowledge of the pathognomonic signs of each, before treatment is commenced. Our rule of practice must then be in accordance with the organ affected, and as our views of disease from observations are matured during life, and after death, to such evidences must all our attention be directed.

IMPROVED BREEDS OF CATTLE.—*How Obtained and Improved Described.*—There are two facts or principles in relation to the topics above named sufficiently well established by the testimony of experience, which it is of importance that *all* breeders of improved stock, or persons who import other animals, those who raise such for sale, those who let the use of their stock to their neighbors, as well as those who make trials on a small scale in the way of introducing better blood into their stock on hand—should understand and bear in mind. Most of these facts or principles in regard to breeding in this—that the improved breeds of cattle, so highly valued at the present day, are the result of skillful management and of great good care and good judgment in breeding, feeding, &c. It is generally understood, and well known to those who have given special attention to the subject, that the improved breeds of animals of all kinds are the result of patient and skillful cultivation, and of much care and good judgment in the selection of animals having peculiar qualities or tendencies of a valuable kind. By breeding from animals with these, and these peculiar qualities strongly marked or developed, the peculiarities have become more and more prominent and more and more firmly implanted. Such is the origin of several of the different breeds of neat cattle, and other kinds of stock. The improvements which have been effected to such a wonderful extent have all been brought about by judicious selection, aided by good management in keeping, feeding, shelter, &c. Much attention has been given to ascertain and employ every method and means by which those peculiarities which were accounted valuable could be increased and still be continued.

The second general principle is this, that the same means used to *obtain* improvement in a breed of cattle are just as necessary in order to *retain* the improvement.

Now the importance of knowing, remembering, and attending to these facts consists in this, that, unless some degree of the same judgment and care in selecting, shelter, feeding, shuttering, and managing generally is exercised, when attempts are made to introduce animals of an improved breed, or to better common stock by crossing, there will be failures to a greater or less extent, and disappointments leading a person, deprived of the benefit of improved stock, and other consequences of a disagreeable kind. Without attention to the facts or principles under consideration, and practicing in accordance with them, men will not make improvements in their cows and cattle which they wish, when they purchase or hire the use of an animal of an improved breed, or attempt to raise some pure stock. Every act of carelessness, whether in using animals which are defective in vigor of constitution or otherwise, or in feeding them or their progeny, will produce depreciation of the breed, and consequent disappointment and loss. Some persons, by neglecting to provide sufficient nourishment for their young offspring, not only must the parents be free from all debility, disease, defect, or degeneracy, but there must be better modes of feeding and wintering the young animals during a certain period of their growth than are usually adopted by the majority of farmers. Many calves have been stunted by want of proper food and shelter.

It is obviously for the interest of all—importers and breeders of improved stock, as well as for those making first attempts in the way of improving their stock—that the facts just named should be well known and duly observed, as the interest of all will suffer from a neglect of these facts and their teachings.

It may seem to some that there is no need of calling attention to these things and teachings such as we have just stated. It may seem to some that these facts or principles in regard to breeding, and the obtaining and retaining of improved stock, are very generally known, and that the inferences or lessons deducible from them are so very obvious. But, if so, rumor are neither so generally known, nor the latter so very obvious, as to prevent very serious errors and blunders being committed. Such occurrences as the following have come under our notice occasionally. A farmer of more than usual intelligence and enterprise purchases some stock of an improved breed, for the use of himself and his neighbors. That portion of the original stock, and of their offspring, which he keeps under his own care, fulfill all reasonable expectations. But the calves which he sells when quite young, and those which have been sold to him as a lad, by a lack of attention to do not, in the case of some of his neighbors, come up to expectation or promise, whether as regards early maturity, laying on of flesh, or good milking properties. There are frequently unpleasant and disagreeable reflections. The causes of these disappointments are evident, however, to all but those most immediately concerned. It is evident that the young stock under the care of others have not been fed, sheltered, and cared for as well as under the care of the original owner. But the natural consequences follow. Blame is attached where it does not belong. The enterprise of the gentleman who introduced the improved breed at much risk and expense is not appreciated nor regarded as otherwise it would have been. His sales are fewer and less remunerative than they would have been, if the faults of his neighbors' management had not been visited upon him and his "speculations," instead of being ascribed to their true cause. The neighborhood, too, is injured by being to some extent disparaged and prevented from availing themselves of the opportunities of improvement brought within their reach. A. R. A.—*Co. Gent.*

OPPOSITION COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to a meeting of the Whigs and Americans of Bourbon county was held at Paris, Ky., on Monday afternoon, the 2d inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Louisville Convention, to be held in that city on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and on motion Col. C. W. Hall was called to the chair, and Thomas Owens appointed secretary. A committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, after a few appropriate and eloquent address from Garrett Davis, Esq., in support of the same:

Resolved, That we approve the call for a convention to be held at Louisville on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and it is by signs alone that an animal can make known its complaints; and as so many diseases present nearly the same symptoms, it requires great discrimination of disease, and the knowledge of the pathognomonic signs of each, before treatment is commenced. Our rule of practice must then be in accordance with the organ affected, and as our views of disease from observations are matured during life, and after death, to such evidences must all our attention be directed.

Resolved, That the Whigs and Americans of Bourbon county, in the choice of the Whigs and Americans of Louisville, to Miss RUTH RAY, of Nelson county.

On the 28th instant, by the Rev. James H. Bristow, Mr. OLIVER F. WATTS, of the city, to Miss FRANCES IRENE WEBB, of Jefferson county.

DIED,

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., CHARLES LAMAR, son of John J. and Harriet Downing, aged 4 years and 22 days.

In this city, on the 16th of January, SARAH L. DAVIS, daughter of S. M. and F. L. Bemis, aged 6 years and 6 months.

In Shelby county, on the 6th instant, WALKER G. HALL, aged 23 years.

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WE HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE CONSIGNMENT a full supply of

PITTSBURG ALE,

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RHODES & VERNER, AND A. WOOD,
OF PITTSBURG,

we can confidently recommend our stock of ALE and PORTER to the public patronage.

LUPE & EVANS,
Crystal Palace.

n20 d&wtf Corner Fifth and Jefferson sts., Louisville.

A friend, who thinks as we do of Holmes's "Professor at the Breakfast Table," hands us the following:

EPIGRAMMATIC APPEAL.

"PROFESSOR!" from all of your surgery talk
Of *double tubipes varus*,
We humbly hope you will spare us—
A boarding-house isn't a hospital walk.
To talk like the rabble we grant you are able,
But you make a mistake
When you ask us to take
Our breakfast with you at the dissecting table.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

ELSIENARE.

BY ALF. GILBERT.

Yesterevn, in the gloaming,
Ere they brought the candle's glare,
We were playing 'mid the twilight,
I and baby Elsienare.

Hung her locks of golden lustre
Like a fire-cloud 'round my face,
While each flowing thread was glittering
With its own peculiar grace.

Soft as balmy Ceylon's zephyrs
Came her breath upon my cheek,
And her voice so softly murmured
That I scarce could hear her speak.

"Papa, papa," said my darling,
"There's an angel in your eyes;
Old papa, 'tis very pretty—
Comes it not from yonder skies?"

What I answered now I know not,
But I clasped her to my heart,
And in broken prayer to Heaven
Begged that we might never part;

For her hurried breathing told me
She had spoken *prophecy*,
And the face she saw reflected
Would indeed an angel's be.

Now, in yonder tiny coffin
Lies a form in noiseless sleep,
Though the *angel* dwells in Heaven,
I—ungrateful—must weep.

For I'm sitting in the gloaming,
There's an angel in my eyes
Whispering from yonder cloudlet,
"Join me, papa, in the skies."

LOUISVILLE, November, 1858.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

IF I LOVE THEE NOW AT FORTY.

BY C. W. ANDERSON.

If I love thee now at forty,
When thy bloom of youth is gone,
And thy womanhood is putting
Soberly its autumn on;
O how bad I madly worshiped
With a fierce and fiery love;
Had I seen thee in the spring-time
Of thy youth and beauty move!

Then how had my spirit lapped the
Panting, fainting, all the while,
As the wild and hungry billows
Lap some sweet and fairy isle—
Ever breaking into jewels
Round its bosom's fair domain,
And retiring but to gather
Strength to roll and break again!

Then this world had been all beauty,
For thy presence, broad and bright,
Had o'erlaid like radiant morning
All things with its blessed light.
Then the ills of life had vanished,
No more sorrow, no more pain,
And the sworded gates of Eden
Opened at thy touch again.

UNION COUNTY, Ky.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

OPPOSITION MEETING IN WAYNE.

At a meeting of the Whigs and Americans of Wayne County, held on 2d inst., at Monticello, Ky., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Louisville Convention, to be held on the 22d of February, Jeremiah Jessup being called to the Chair, and E. L. Van Winkle appointed Secretary, and the Chairman having explained the object of the meeting,

On motion of E. L. Van Winkle, H. W. Tuttle, James Ferguson, and Joseph Woolridge, were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who after retiring reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs and Americans of Wayne County, in common with the Whigs and Americans of the world that we have an abiding faith in those principles which established and established the political action of Kentucky's great statesman, Henry Clay, and we are taught by sad experience that a return to those principles in the administration of the government is absolutely necessary to the safety and perpetuity of our national existence.

Resolved, That we recommend an honest, economical and capable set of Governments, and especially the Government of the United States, and that we will resist those both with all the zeal and fervor of patriots and true Americans.

Resolved, That the proscription of this meeting be published in the Western Citizen, and that other Opposition papers in the State be requested to publish the same.

J. E. THORNTON, Ch'm.

A. M. BROWN, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 12th inst., near Bardstown, Ky., by the Rev. Jeremiah Crosby, Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Louisville, to Miss RUTH RAY, of Nelson county.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. James H. Bristow, Mr. OLIVER F. WATTS, of the city, to Miss FRANCES IRENE WEBB, of Jefferson county.

DIED,

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XXXVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Senate.—Mr. Davis concluded his speech against the French Spoliation bill, and Crittenden replied. The arguments of both were historical and legal, and at great length.

Finally, the bill passed by a vote of 26 ayes to 20 nays.

Ayes—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Chesnut, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Hamlin, Hammond, Houston, Pearce, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Toombs, and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Bigler, Bright, Clay, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Tenn.; King, Mason, Polk, Reid, Rice, Slidell, Trumbull, Ward, and Yulee.

After a protracted discussion it was resolved to admit to the floor only the Representatives and Clerk of the House, foreign Ministers, Heads of Departments, Supreme Judges, Ex-Presidents, Ex-Vice Presidents, and Ex-Senators.

The appropriation bill for the Military Academy passed, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Nichols said, according to his calculations nearly thirteen millions would be required annually to carry out the provisions of the bill. A pertinent inquiry was, where is the money to come from?

Mr. Fenton, of New York, said that we did not pension those who entered the service of 1812 and the latter simply for their services, but provided that if any were disabled while in the line of duty, they should be pensioned from the date of their injury, to continue during life. The substitute he offered in the Soldiers' bill was intended to remedy the injustice to this class of men, and to remedy the contract made with them. If the bill had embraced only those who are dependent and in want, he would not have opposed it, but supported it and attached his substitute as an amendment.

Mr. Anderson, of Mo, said the result of our policy has been to submit to outrages and insults, till not only the great but smallest nations trample on our flag and destroy our commerce. There is a combination of the Powers of Europe against us, and the feelings of the meeting, who, after a short absence, repaired and prevented from availing themselves of the opportunities of improvement brought within their reach. A. R. A.—*Co. Gent.*

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For her hurried breathing told me
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O how bad I madly worshiped
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Had I seen thee in the spring-time
Of thy youth and beauty move!

Then how had my spirit lapped the
Panting, fainting, all the while,
As the wild and hungry billows
Lap some sweet and fairy isle—
Ever breaking into jewels
Round its bosom's fair domain,
And retiring but to gather
Strength to roll and break again!

Then this world had been all beauty,
For thy presence, broad and bright,
Had o'erlaid like radiant morning
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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

Great Reduction in Prices!

No. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE invite the attention of Housekeepers, Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Gaiters, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Linen and Silk Goods, to the perfect adaptation and unrivalled excellence of these Sewing Machines for their use. Their extensive and increasing sale, and the unanimous commendation that they have received, warrant the Company in fully recommending them. Every machine is one sufficiently long to test them thoroughly, and have given entire satisfaction.

They are simple in construction, efficient and durable in operation, do not fail in the most delicate fabric, and are the purest, and suited to the workshop—applicable alike to the use of the family and the manufacturer. Their speed is from 1,200 to 2,000 stitches per minute, or equal in efficiency to 12 seamstresses. Substituting, as they do, healthful and rational employment to the sedentary and shoebody-destroying drudgery of hand-sewing, they are hail as WOMAN'S FRIEND.

The change in the tension during the past year, so that the upper thread is used from the original spool; and the adaptation of the Hemmer, by which hems are turned and stitched without any previous basting, evince the care of the Company in incorporating with the Machines every device that can tend to render them perfect. They now combine every improvement that has been invented for either and the Company feel confident that, in the impersonal form, they are by far the best ever offered to the public. Without any reservation, for or opinion, to the thousands of families and manufacturers who use them.

The high price at which double-thread Sewing Machines have been sold for the past few years has created a good Family Sewing Machine, at a price within the reach of all. We have consumed the inventions and sale of numerous worthless Machines, which the public have, to a great extent, purchased in the hope of obtaining something to answer their purpose.

In view of this necessity, and to take the place of what is commonly known as the "Cheap Machine," we have reduced the price of our Machine, and have introduced a new style, well made, light running, and highly finished as the regular Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, which is put up at the low price of $50.

We give with each Machine instruction in making every necessary seam, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind, and braid, with the requisite number of needles.

Circulars, containing testimonials from ladies of the highest standing, East and West, giving prices, &c., will be furnished on application in person or by letter.

nov1 deod&wcowtw A. SUMNER & CO.

DeGrath's Electric Oil

Cures Deafness and Pains of Various Kinds in a very few minutes.

THIS wonderful discovery is now creating great sensation in London, and the Continent of Europe and in our own country, and is the marvel of the age.

It often cures Rheumatism in one day.
Toothache in one or two minutes.
Earache in two or three minutes.
Cramp in the Stomach in five minutes.
Purge, Colic, Bruises, &c., in one to three days.
Head-ache in ten or fifteen minutes.
Ear-ache, Stiff-neck, Fever and Ague in one day.
Felons, Swelled Glands, and Lame Back in ten days.
Felons, Broken Breast, and Salt Rheum in two to six days.
Hemorrhage, Abscess, and Scrofulous Sores in a few days.
Chilblains and Frosted Limbs in three or four days.
And is very successful in Paralytic cases.

CASE OF DEAFNESS CURED.

NEW HAVEN, May 19, 1856.

Prof. DeGrath: My brother has been deaf three years, and your Electric Oil has given perfect hearing in three days. Epilepsy, Heart Diseases, &c., should always keep a box on hand.

Price 25 Cents.

Sold by all the Railway's Regulators, or Recruiting Pills. RADWAY & CO.,
149 Fulton street, N. Y.

feb9 deod&wcowly

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

HOBBS, WALKER, & CO., at their Nursery, 2½ miles from Louisville, on the L. & F. R. R. road, offer for sale a very large assortment of TREES and SHRUBBERY, all of their own growing, and which for vigor and thrift of root is thrifty and well grown, and will be sold on as good terms as the same can be had from any responsible nursery in the United States.

The articles now ready for sale consist in part of—

IN THE FRUIT DEPARTMENT:

50,000 Apple Trees, 1 to 4 years old.
50,000 Peach " " 1 to 2 " "
2,000 Pear " dwarf and standard..... 1 to 3 " "
2,000 Plum " " 1 to 3 " "
500 Apricot " " 1 to 2 " "
4,000 Cherry " dwarf and standard..... 1 to 3 " "

Also Currant, Gooseberry, and Strawberry Pl